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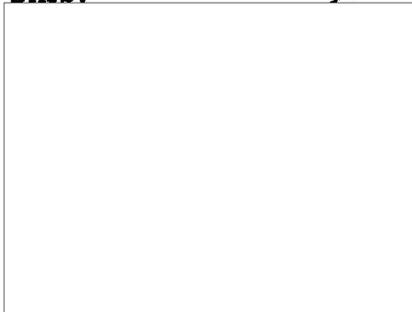
**LATIN AMERICA**

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## SOVIET UNION

### 1. American embassy reports on current status of top Soviet leadership:



The American embassy in Moscow reports that, as of 6 February, Malenkov's name had not been mentioned once by speakers at the current Supreme Soviet session. Khrushchev, on the other hand, had been named by over half the speakers, although all of their references have not been carried in the press summaries of the debates.

The repeated requests of the Hearst newspaper group now in the USSR to see Premier Malenkov have so far been ignored, although they have already seen Molotov and Khrushchev and have been promised interviews with Defense Minister Bulganin, Marshal Zhukov, and even Stalin's daughter, Svetlana.

Comment: Kingsbury Smith, in his release, reported Khrushchev as saying flatly that Western speculation on differences between himself and Malenkov is wishful thinking and illustrating this with a story showing that interpretation is a highly subjective process. The many references to party secretary Khrushchev by the second-level officials at the Supreme Soviet session constitute the strongest indication to date that Khrushchev may now be the top figure within the collective leadership. The Supreme Soviet will continue in session several days longer, and the speakers at these sessions, one of whom will deliver an address on foreign affairs, may well shed further light on Malenkov's status.

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### 2. Leftists obtain strong position in large Cambodian party:



The recently elected directorate of the Democratic Party, the most influential political organization in Cambodia, has

a strong pro-Communist coloration. This resulted from withdrawal of principal party leaders from the balloting following a deadlock between their moderate-monarchist coalition and the leftists.

Ambassador McClintock is concerned over the possibility that the moderates will bolt the party. He asserts that in this eventuality Son Ngoc Thanh, the king's chief political rival, will undoubtedly assume leadership of the party. The ambassador warns, however, that the mass of the population, ignorant of what is going on, will vote for the Democrats in the April elections and thus give "powerful and unmerited support" to the Communist-inclined leadership that controls the party machine.

Comment: The Democratic Party won majorities in both previous national elections. [redacted]

[redacted] the Communist-supported Khmer-Issarakhs intend to work through the Democratic Party during the forthcoming elections campaign in order to place as many of their adherents as possible in the national legislature. The Khmer-Issarakhs have long been interested in the opportunistic Son Ngoc Thanh.

[redacted]

### NEAR EAST - AFRICA

#### 3. Eden favors Iraqi proposal for treaty with US and Britain:



Foreign Secretary Eden takes a favorable view of the Iraqi proposal that the United States and Britain sign a pact with Turkey and Iraq in March or April. According to the Foreign Office, Eden feels that this matter is of great urgency.

Comment: Such an arrangement would be an important step toward Britain's goal of Western participation in any regional defense agreement for the Middle East. Britain may believe it will retain under a multilateral arrangement some of the rights it has under the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930, which expires in 1957.

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4. Comment on Iraqi-Egyptian test of strength:



The inability of the Cairo conference of Arab prime ministers, which ended on 6 February, to resolve the struggle between Egypt and Iraq over the latter's proposed pact with Turkey suggests that the Arab world will now be split into two or more camps.

Egypt, supported by Saudi Arabia and Yemen, appears headed toward neutralism and possibly toward an active anti-Westernism. The remaining Arab states tend to support Iraq's position. Egypt and Saudi Arabia will intensify their campaign to prevent any Arab alignment with Baghdad and to overthrow the Iraqi government and that of any Arab state seeking to follow its lead.

Iraq, which for the moment holds the psychological advantage by having flouted Egypt's hegemony over the Arab world, may retain the initiative if it concludes immediately the proposed treaty with Turkey. 

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